FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 JUNE 1983

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat sent messages to the Soviet leadership, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, and other Arab leaders concerning the latest developments in the Al-Biqa' valley, Radio Monte Carlo reported citing statements by PLO spokesmen. The message to Al-Asad and other Arab leaders concerned the support given by Syrian forces in Al-Biqa' to the Fatah dissidents, the radio said. A Palestinian military source cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio announced earlier that Fatah loyalists in the Al-Biqa' village of Majdal 'Anjar were "surprised" when Syrian tanks fired at positions held by the loyalists, who refrained from returning the fire in order to avoid clashing with the Syrians. The source admitted that the Syrians and "armed elements" took control of the area and succeeded in closing the main road into Al-Biqa' from Syria to loyalist forces. Other reports and commentaries by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio accused Libya of assisting the rebels. Earlier, a statement issued on behalf of dissident leader Colonel Sa'id Musa Maragha, which was carried by SANA and reported by several other Arab sources, announced that in response to attempts by 'Arafat's "deviationist" leadership to provoke "fratricide," the forces of "revolutionary action" "purged the mercenaries' positions" in Al-Masna', Majdal 'Anjar and other nearby locations. Asserting that many "mercenaries" fled while other "honest fighters" joined the rebels, the statement said the operation took place with the minimum possible casualties. Nevertheless, Majdal 'Anjar fell to the rebels after a long battle in which artillery and mortars were used, according to a dissident source cited by Radio Monte Carlo.

Meanwhile, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf flew to Moscow for his second visit to the Soviet Union in less than a month, Radio Monte Carlo reported. According to a PLO source cited by the radio, Khalaf will only stop over briefly in the USSR before flying to Cuba. Earlier, PLO leader 'Arafat arrived in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio noted.

Amid widespread Arab reaction to and concern about the latest developments within Fatah, Saudi King Fahd expressed "deep pain" about the situation and called for unity among the Palestinians, Riyadh television reported citing the Kingdom's acting information minister. Radio Monte Carlo said King Fahd's statement illustrates Saudi Arabia's eagerness to preserve and strengthen Yasir 'Arafat's leadership of the PLO. In another development, Syria's daily *Ath-Thawrah* stated in a 22 June editorial reported by Damascus radio that Syria wants Fatah unity and favors solving the disputes within the PLO through democratic dialogue. "Futile attempts" to implicate SYRIA in Palestinian differences are "quite unconvincing," *Ath-Thawrah* said, and if Syria wanted to interfere, "these differences would have taken other forms and dimensions."

In a separate development, a PLO official denounced Lebanon's closure of the Palestine Research Center in Beirut and arrest of its director, Sabri Jiryis, according to a statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio.

Syria

Assurance to Turkey — Syria has assured Turkey that it will not protect members of the Kordestan Workers party, according to an announcement by a Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman reported by ANATOLIA. Turkey had contacted Syria about the issue in response to press reports that Syria was harboring and protecting the Kurdish rebels, the spokesman said.

PDRY Envoy's Departure — Before leaving Syria for the PDRY, YSP Political Bureau member Salih as-Sayli affirmed the PDRY's firm support for Syria and revealed that he would convey a message from President al-Asad to PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, SANA reported.

Iran

Soviet Hospital Takeover — Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i approved a request by Tehran University to "take control" of the Soviet Union's hospital in Tehran because of need for its medical training programs, IRNA reported. The hospital's name was also changed, the report added.

Libyan Claims of Distortion Denied — The Tehran daily *Keyhan* said Libyan allegations that its interview with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi published on 15 June intentionally distorted his views were "baseless," IRNA reported. In the interview, according to IRNA, Al-Qadhdhafi said the war with Iraq was the result of collaboration among the reactionary countries of the region, with Iraq's Saddam Husayn seeking to destroy the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Afghanistan

"Intense and prolonged" fighting followed a midnight rocket and mortar attack by Afghan insurgents against the Soviet command headquarters and a garrison in Kabul, AFP reported citing diplomatic sources in Islamabad. The 12 June attack, the sources said, signaled an escalation in the fighting by which the rebels seek to demonstrate their rejection of the UN-sponsored Geneva talks as long as these exclude the "real parties" — the Afghan insurgents and the Soviet invaders.

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AFP: Soviet Command Headquarters in Kabul Attacked

BK211728 Hong Kong AFP in English 1709 GM. 21 Jun 83

[Text] Islamabad, June 21 (AFP) — Afghan rebels attacked Soviet command headquarters and a garrison in Kabul in the most severe fighting this year on the eve of the Geneva peace talks, Western diplomatic sources said here today. The resistance fighters had promised to step up raids after rejecting the United Nations-sponsored talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan as a "futile exercise" until the "real parties" — the Afghan mujahedeen and the Soviet invaders — took part.

Diplomats said the guerrillas "made good their promise" with "intense and prolonged fighting" in a three-pronged midnight attack with light machine guns, rockets and mortars on June 12, four days before the talks began. At the Soviet garrison of Bala Hissar the Soviet forces were forced to call up helicopter support, an unusual step at night, but their flares and bombs were "ineffective" and the guerrillas, disguised as Afghan soldiers, could not be identified when day broke, the sources said.

The attack launched from east of the Shiwaki and Bagarami areas continued for seven hours despite Soviet use of tanks, cannon, and helicopters.

The mujahedeen ransacked three military posts the following two nights om Shiwaki, 7 kms (4 miles) south of Kabul, after a 4-hour mortar, rocket and machinegun battle, the sources said. The regime sent in 300 men as reinforcements, causing "heavy casualties". Diplomats said a large number of the fresh troops defected to the guerrillas and a number of soldiers were captured.

The sources reported a "dramatic escalation" in fighting in the area of the Soviet summer retreat of Paghman, 15 kms (nine miles) north of Kabul. Heavy civilian casualties were reported in severe retaliatory raids after mujahedeen "wiped out" a military post in the area. High altitude bombing and night time shelling continued as reports in Kabul confirmed large guerrilla concentrations around Paghman. Sources said the regime had denied exact information on the death toll and added that large numbers of wounded Afghans were deprived of treatment in Kabul.

Mujahedeen captured two armoured personnel carriers from one of three police posts attacked in the Kote Sangi area of Kabul during the week, according to diplomats. Fighting was also reported in the less affluent areas of Kabul at Chehl Satoon, Deh Sabz and Dashte Barachi.

Pakistani Paper on Soviet 'Atrocities'

GF211746 Karachi Jasarat in Urdu 17 Jun 83 p 10

[Text] London, 16 Jun (AAP) — The Soviet forces in Afghanistan besides bombing and shelling Afghan villages in revenge, are also committing other atrocities against the Afghan people. The Afghan people suffer daily at the hands of Soviet soldiers.

According to the reports received, Soviet soldiers shot and killed seven Afghan civilians in the Khenjan area and crippled a boy by wounding him in his legs. Khenjan is situated on the Kabul-Soviet highway. Soviet soldiers in (Lalmai) village in the Khenjan area, where they are heavily concentrated, bought cigarettes and other items from a shop owned by Mohammad Rasul, but when they were asked to pay for what they had bought the soldiers shot and killed the shopkeeper. They went away laughing loudly. Another shopkeeper, Ghulam 'Ali, at the toll station on the highway was shot and killed when he refused to sell his goods to Soviet soldiers at nominal prices. A man named Mistry Malang Khan was carrying loaves of bread in the Khenjan bazaar when Soviet soldiers asked him to hand over his loaves. He refused and was shot dead. Two young Afghans were killed when Soviet soldiers on reconnaissance mission ordered them to hand over their rifles. Both refused and were shot and killed. The young men were named 'Azim Khan and Habibullah. In (Chandran) village, patrolling Soviet soldiers asked Wazir Mohammad, an Afghan working in his fields, to hand over his money. He showed them his empty pockets. Upon this, the Soviet soldiers asked him to take them to his home which he refused to do. So he was killed in his fields. In the same village an Afghan, La'l Mohammad, was searched and found to possess 300 afghanis, but the Soviet soldiers were not satisfied with this. They said that this sum was too small and shot him dead. Near Khenjan a small boy herding sheep was shot in legs when he resisted Soviet soldiers who were taking his sheep without payment. The boy, Abdullah, has been crippled for life.

General Reportedly Placed Under House Arrest

BK220936 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] According to Western diplomatic sources, Major General Khalilullah , the deputy defense minister in the Babrak Karmal administration, is under house arrest in his own house and is being forcibly retired. This step was taken after the quarrel between Babrak Karmal's defense minister, Abdol Qader, and Major General Khalilullah on 15th of last month, the sources said. The defense minister was reported to have been injured in this quarrel.

Tehran Reports Mujahidin Kill Afghan Official

GF201828 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] The explosion of a mine planted by Muslim Afghan fighters on a main road in Paktia Province, eastern Afghanistan, resulted in the death of a senior official of the Kabul regime's Ministry of Defense and eight other officials of the Kabul regime.

Thirty-nine men of the Soviet and Afghan Government forces were killed by Muslim Afghan fighters during fierce battles in Baghlan Province, north of Kabul, in the first week of June 1983.

SPA: Rebels Clash With Army, Soviet Forces

LD202142 Riyadh SPA in English 1919 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Islamabad, June 20 SPA — The mujahideen have destroyed five Soviet tanks and armoured vehicles as well as other ammunition during a sweep operation launched by the Soviet-Afghan Government forces in eastern Paktika Province, border-

ing Pakistan, London-based AFGHAN PRESS AGENCY (AAP) reported tonight.

The agency said the operation was launched in the province to "kill and flush out freedom fighters at a time when the Afghan defence minister was touring the province on June 16." It also reported another fierce clash between the mujahideen and communist forces at Sultani, 30 km north-west of the cantonment town of Urgun on June 4.

The agency said five tanks, one army truck and other ammunition was destroyed during the clash.

It added that the mujahideen killed 16 communist troops and destroyed two tanks in a fierce battle in Oruzgan and reported defection of a top communist functionary in northern Qonduz Province in Afghanistan.

'Counterrevolutionary' Bands Join Government

LD211108 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Three armed groups, which included 120 people who belonged to the counterrevolutionary bands of the so-called Jami'at-e Eslami and Hezb-e Eslami, availing themselves of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium amnesty decree and the message of armed group leaders who have joined the government, brought their weapons and joined the revolutionary government today in (Khala Zari) village, Charikar city.

When the armed groups came out of their villages carrying their weapons, they were welcomed by the provincial party committee secretary, governor, Sarandoy commander, and party and security activists of Parwan Province.

The armed groups, along with a great number of the people of (Khala Zari) village then performed a grand march.

Afterward the groups took part in a meeting held in that village.

Kabul City Rally Supports World Peace Assembly

LD220951 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The world assembly for peace and life against threat of nuclear war opened today in Prague, the capital of the CSSR, attended by 3000 representatives.

In accordance with the resolution of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo on marking this formidable world event in a splendid manner with the initiative of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization, this morning more than 100,000 toilers of Kabul city, joined a big march organized by the Kabul city party committee and National Fatherland Front Central Council. The marchers, while carrying thousands of peace and anti-war placards and huge symbols of peace, once again raised their voice for peace and against the war.

NEW TIMES Interviews Prime Minister Keshtmand

For the Moscow *New Times* text of the undated Kabul interview granted by DRA Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand to Aleksandr Usvatov see the South Asia section of the 22 June Soviet Union *Daily Report*.

Ershad Conducts Meetings With Political Leaders

National Awami Party Leader

BK201730 Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali 1700 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Abu Naser, chairman of the National Awami Party, pro-Bhasani Naser group, and four other members of the party's executive committee had a formal meeting with Chief Martial Law Administrator [CMLA] Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad in Dhaka today. The meeting, which is a continuation of a series of dialogues the CMLA is now having with political leaders, lasted over 1 and 1/2 hours. Political, economic, and other national isues, including the constitution, the future system of government, and matters relating to discipline, law and order, and students' problems came up for discussion during the meeting.

Progressive Democratic Force Leader

BK211723 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] The president of the Progressive Democratic Force, Mr Ali Amjat Khan, and nine other leaders of the party had a formal meeting with the chief martial law administrator, Lt Gen H.M. Ershad, in Dhaka today. The meeting lasted nearly 1 and 1/2 hours. Various political and economic issues of national importance and the country's constitution, future form of government, [word indistinct]measures undertaken by the government and the students' problems were discussed in the meeting.

AFP: Police Enter Dhaka University After Clashes

BK211329 Hong Kong AFP in English 1307 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Dhaka, June 21 (AFP) — Armed police occupied Dhaka University residential halls yesterday following weekend clashes between rival student groups which sent six people to hospitals, authorities confirmed today. The university, known as a stronghold for anti-government protests, began the month-long Ramadan vacation on June 13 but most of the residential students remained on campus to prepare for examinations.

Reports said increasing clashes between the newly formed Nutan Bangla Chatra Samaj, which backs the military government's 18-point socio-economic programme, and the 14-party United Students Action Committee, which spearheads anti-government movements on campus, forced many of the residential students to flee their halls during the weekend.

The first fight took place Saturday night at F. Rahman Hall when Chatra Samaj supporters reporterly tried to enter the hall in procession and were resisted by their rivals. Several rooms were ransacked and pistol shots were heard during the clash, which sent two students to hospital with knife wounds and another to receive first aid, the reports said.

Violence occurred at nearby Salimullah Muslim Hall Sunday night as the groups fought with hockey sticks and pistol ends. Three students went to hospital with broken skulls and other wounds. No arrests were reported.

In deference to tradition and to avoid possible provocation, police do not usually occupy Dhaka University. Yesterday's posting followed a statement by acting Vice-Chancellor A.K.M. Siddiq expressing concern over the growing violence and announcing the university authorities' decision "to take all possible steps to provide security to general students." Professor Siddiq's statement was circulated in a leaflet among students and to newspaper offices.

No campus violence has been reported since the police were posted yesterday. Meanwhile, the rival groups have issued statements accusing each other for the incidents.

Rao on Afghanistan, PRC, U.S. Relations

AU211012 Vienna Die Presse in German 21 Jun 83 p 2

[Report on interview with Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao by Karl Peter Schwarz in Alpbach, Tirol — date not given]

[Text] Alpbach — "For Afghanistan there is today no alternative to a negotiated solution. The indirect contacts between Pakistan and Afghanistan, which have now been opened, give cause for cautious optimism, said India's Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao in a talk with *Die Presse*. At any rate, he said, he saw "no reason why there should be a further exacerbation of the situation regarding this issue in the foreseeable future."

The Indian foreign minister, after the departure of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, his country's highest representative at the "West Europe-India Dialogue Congress" in the Tirolean alpine village of Alpbach, visited Pakistan early in June. "On this occasion I gained the impression," Rao said, "that the normalization between our two countries will continue."

The foreign minister expressed concern, however, about the delivery of highly specialized weapons systems to Islamabad by Washington. In his opinion these deliveries would lead to an "absolutely superfluous" arms race in South Asia. Pakistan explains its rearmament with the need to counter the threat emanating from the Soviet-occupied Afghanistan. "This is not the full truth," Rao argues, "if the Afghanistan issue is solved tomorrow, this surely does not mean that the deliveries will be stopped."

Regarding relations with the PRC, with which India in the past was no more able to agree on the course of the border than with Pakistan, there has been encouraging progress in the field of cultural and economic cooperation. The different positions of the two Asian giants on the Indochina and Kampuchea issues are generally known. He himself, he said, did not want to restate India's position on these issues because this was not the right moment for it. What matters today is not to repeat old positions but rather to try and build new bridges, he said.

India's relations with the United States in the bilateral sector were described by Rao as good; in this field there are no antagonisms, either. Indira Gandhi's visit to Washington last year was successful; Secretary of State George Shultz is expected in New Delhi shortly. However, there are differences with Washington on a number of important questions of international politics, he said.

Narasimha Rao attaches particular importance to West Europe's role in a settlement of the North-South conflict, for which he hopes. "Certainly there is no reason for displaying much optimism at present. However, I firmly believe that a dialogue between North and South will materialize, because this dialogue is unavoidable." Talks with foreign ministers of West European countries, he said, confirmed him in his opinion that Europe could play the role of a catalyst — as a mediator between the developing countries and the United States? The foreign minister hesitates a little before replying: "Europe is independent, and the European states must find a common position among themselves."

Narasimha Rao sees himself at the Alpbach "Dialogue Congress" not so much as a representative of his government but rather as a participant in the discussion. Here no decisions are made, he says, and this is precisely why one can speak here more openly about the problems and view them in their interrelationship with other factors. However, not all West European countries are represented here, he stated, adding that it was necessary to come to terms soon on concrete procedures for putting a North-South cooperation into practice to mutual benefit.

Further Reportage on Akali Dal Factional Dispute

Rachpal Singh Denies Merger

BK211607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] The Akali Dal Tara Singh group president, Jathedar Rachpal Singh, has denied that his party has merged with the Longowal group. In a statement issued in New Delhi today, the Jathedar said that it was only a splinter group, which had no connection with his party, that has joined hands with the Longowal group.

Jathedar Rachpal Singh said his party will continue to support the policies of the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi.

Sethi Talks Offer 'Rejected'

BK211626 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text]Sant Harchand Singh Longowal has rejected the invitation by the home minister, Mr P.C. Sethi, for talks on the Punjab tangle. In reply to Mr Sethi's conciliatory letter of June 15 extending the invitation for further talks in Delhi, the Akali Dal president, Sant Longowal, said that after deep consideration he has come to the conclusion that the government is not serious about the constitutional, legal and clear-cut demands of the Akali Dal.

Mr Sethi, in his letter, had said that a number of formulations on the two pending issues, namely, the distribution of Ravi-Beas waters between Punjab and Haryana and territorial dispute had been put forth on different occasion. The home minister said that solution to these problems would have to be found with the concurrence of Haryana and new formulations, if any, had to be discussed with the representatives of Haryana government also. Mr Sethi said that the government was not trying to bring in extraneous elements by mentioning reported misuse of holy places which was causing anxiety to the government as well as to the public. He said that this is crucial for establishing a lasting peace in Punjab.

In his earlier letter, Mr Sethi had pointed out that the holy shrines were being misused for storage of arms and harboring of people wanted in criminal cases. The home minister said it was

unfortunate that, immediately after sending reply to the home minister's communication, Mr Longowal had given a call for rail roko [rail blockade]. This, he said, could not but lead to tremendous inconvenience and needless suffering to the innocent people.

Sikhs Demonstrate Against U.S.

BK211557 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] A demonstration was held by volunteers of a Sikh organization in front of the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi today to protest against the statement of the U.S. ambassador equating the demand for Khalistan with the freedom struggle in Puerto Rico. Over 250 demonstrators were detained and later released.

Earlier, a delegation of the demonstrators submitted through the embassy a memorandum addressed to the U.S. President. The memorandum said that the ambassador's statement amounts to interference in the internal affairs of this country.

Punjab Police Chief Assigned

BK220339 Delhi Domestic Services in English 0240 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Agency reports say that the center has placed the services of Mr P.S. Bhinder, former police commissioner of Delhi, at the disposal of the Punjab government to deal effectively with the law and order situation in the state.

The Punjab government has also promoted two deputy inspector generals [of police] to specially tackle the problem of extremists.

The Punjab Pradesh [state] Congress-I Committee president, Mr Hansrah Sharma, has said that an end to murder, bank-looting and other violent activities in the state was a prerequisite for meaningful talks with the Akalis.

Talking to newsmen in Chandigarh, he said that the major responsibility for creating normal atmosphere in Punjab lies on the Akali leadership.

Jammu-Kashmir Congress-I Demands Governor's Rule

BK220345 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] The Jammu and Kashmir Pradesh [state] Congress-I has demanded governor's rule in the state. Addressing a news conference in Srinagar last evening, the party general secretary, Malik Mohiuddin, and other leaders alleged that the state government has failed to protect the life, property, and honor of the people. They also complained that the Congress-I workers and supporters are still being harassed and implicated in false cases.

Meanwhile, curfew restrictions have been further relaxed in Zadibal-Hawal. From today, curfew will be imposed for 5 hours only in the night. However, other precautionary measures will continue.

Army Called To Evacuate People Near Gujarat Dam

BK220319 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] The Army has been called to help the civic authorities in the evacuation of people from seven villages near the (Godara) dam in the Jungarh District of Gujarat. The control room at Junagarh informed the All India Radio Ahmedabad correspondent this morning that it was decided to deploy army boats for the evacuation work as the roads near the threatened villages were severely damaged in the heavy rains. Air Force helicopters are also kept ready at Jamnagar for the evacuation work if the situation worsens.

Meanwhile, the water level in the (Godara) and (Soraki) dams receded although they are still above the danger mark. In all, as many as seven dams in Junagarh and Jamnagar districts are overflowing. Two persons have lost their lives. Train services from Ahmedabad to Saurashtra region have been disrupted. Our correspondent adds that four more dams are likely to overflow in Jungarh District. About 2,500 persons have been shifted to safer places from low-lying areas in the Porbandar town. A number of rivers are reported to be in spate due to continuous rains on the 4th day today in Junagadh town and the surrounding areas.

The deep depression centered east of Rajkot remained practically stationary. It is likely to move in the northeastern direction. Under its influence, widespread rains with heavy to very heavy falls are likely over Gujarat during the next 36 hours causing flood situation in south Gujarat. High surface wind of 80 km per hour is likely during the next 24 hours. Local cautionary signal No 3 has been hoisted at all ports of Gujarat. Fishermen have been advised not to go into the sea during the next 48 hours.

INDIAN EXPRESS Article Previews Shultz Visit

BK201710 Delhi The Indian Express in English 15 Jun 83 p 6

[Article by H.K. Dua "The Shultz Visit"]

[Text] It will be unrealistic to expect that the visit of the U.S. secretary of state, Mr George P. Shultz, to India later this month will bring about dramatic changes in Indo-U.S. relations. Mr. Shultz will arrive here on June 29 after attending a meeting of the Association of the South East Asian Nations. He will spend at least two days in New Delhi holding talks with Indian leaders. From Delhi Mr Shultz will fly to Islamabad for talks with the Pakistan Government. Mr Shultz's Delhi visit, however, cannot be treated as a mere stopover. He is certain to discuss with Indian leaders vital issues of mutual concern.

Mr Shultz, who along with the Indian foreign minister is the cochairman of the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission, will preside over its meeting being being held after a lapse of four years. The Joint Commission will review the reports received from subcommissions on science and technology, education and culture, agriculture, and trade and economic affairs. The Joint Commission meeting will not take much time,. Essentially Mr Shultz's visit is designed to provide the two governments with an opportunity to review Indo-U.S. relations as they have developed after

Mrs Gandhi's visit to the United States last year.

Despite varying perceptions and differences on major questions, Mr Shultz might try to build on what was achieved during Mrs Gandhi's visit to the United States. But to expect that he will achieve some spectacular results would be unwarranted given the current state of Indo-U.S. relations. Apparently, both countries wish to improve relations, but neither is likely to make major departures from its policy to achieve this.

This is mainly because the two countries have different viewpoints on major international issues and the situation around India. One reason for this is that the United States continues to have a bipolar view of the world, even on the situation in South Asia. India has consistently rejected this point of view. It does not think that the situation in different parts of the world can be or ought to be shaped by what the two superpowers choose to decide. Washington's bipolar view comes into conflict with India's unconcealed ambition to be reckoned as a regional power.

Involved with this is the tilt-syndrome that has affected Indo-U.S. relations. Even if lately India has not made much noise about U.S. supplies of F-16 aircraft to Pakistan, its opposition to U.S. arms supply to Pakistan continues unabated. India thinks the United States continues to have a tilt in favour of Pakistan. New Delhi does not relish Washington's plans to suck Pakistan into its policy of strategic consensus. What worries New Delhi is that in time of need Pakistan may offer military bases or facilities to the United States, altering the strategic balance in this region.

On the other hand, Washington has always harboured the suspicion that India has a pro-Moscow tilt in its policy. And in this connection it views India's dependence on the Soviet Union for defence supplies with concern. India's reply that a country of India's size cannot be a stooge of the Soviet Union does not cut much ice in Washington. Nor does New Delhi's decision to go in for Jaguars from Britain, submarines from West Germany and Mirage 2000 aircraft from France — attempts to diversify its sources of defence supplies — reassure the Americans a great deal.

Among the several issues the two countries continue to differ on are Pakistan, Afghanistan, the Indian Ocean and the North-South dialogue. These issues are bound to figure at the talks Mr Shultz will have in New Delhi. It is, however, unlikely the two sides will find time to get into details or reconcile their differences. Disarmament, China and West Asia — which have lately been Mr Shultz's concern — are also likely to come up during the talks.

This is the first time the two governments will be talking at a high level after the recent non-aligned conference. The United States no longer follows John Foster Dulles' dictum that the non-alignment is immoral. But Washington continues to view the movement with some concern and at times with suspicion. The United States is happy that pro-Moscow Cuba is no longer chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM], but it has not concealed its disappointment at India's failure to tone down criticism in the resolutions the non-aligned conference adopted under Mrs Gandhi's chairmanship. Indian replies suggesting the limitation of a chairman have not been found convincing in Washington. Nevertheless Mr Shultz is bound to make use of his visit to find out in which direction Mrs Gandhi proposes to lead the Non-Aligned Movement. On its part, India will want to know from Mr Shultz the American response to the NAM suggestions that the next UN session should be held at the heads of government level and that a global conference be held to discuss the crisis of money and international finance.

While politically India and the United States have been looking ten years backward, in business the two countries have begun looking ten years ahead. This follows Indian decision to liberalise its policy on foreign investment and import of technology. Indian and American businessmen have attended a series of seminars in the United States during the last few months to explore areas of co-operation. The United States recently sent a fairly high-level investment mission to India in this connection. The possibility of India sending a trade delegation to the United States in the near future is not ruled out. The developing business relations is causing satisfaction both in New Delhi and Washington. The Indian Government, however, is unhappy that the U.S. Government is not allowing the export of sensitive technology to India. India particularly needs fourth generation computers and other advanced electronic technology for application in several areas, but the United States fears that this technology might get into the hands of the Soviet Union. New Delhi regards such fears as unwarranted. It remains to be seen whether India will raise this issue with Mr Shultz during his visit.

There are two other issues that are proving irritants in Indo-U.S. relations. One relates to the supply of spare parts for the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant and the other relates to the American attitude towards Indian plans to seek a loan from the Asian Development Bank [ADB]. From India's point of view both issues have assumed urgency.

The question of the U.S. supplying enriched uranium for Tarapur is out of the way, with the French having undertaken to supply the nuclear fuel. Somehow the two governments have not solved the issue of supply of spare parts for Tarapur. An Indian application for spare parts for Tarapur has been pending since 1978. Talks have been going on between the two governments but these have not yet led to the U.S. supplying the spare parts. There is no serious problem about non-nuclear spares, but the U.S. has been averse to permitting General Electric — which supplied the initial plant — to supply spares. The American arguments against supplying spares for Tarapur are the same as had been advanced for denying India the supply of enriched uranium. India would not accept fullscope safeguards and President Reagan would not like to get into an argument with the Congress which considers the 1978 Non-Proliferation Act sacrosanct. The Reagan administration does not favour a waiver for supply of spares to the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant.

The Indian Government is worried that the U.S. failure to supply spare parts for Tarapur will endanger the plants safety and force the Atomic Energy Commission to shut down the plant eventually. An apparent American worry is that the spare parts controversy should not be allowed to linger on and cast a shadow on Mr Shultz's visit. There are indications to suggest the U.S. Government is planning to come out with an announcement — even before the Shultz visit — to facilitate this supply of spares

to India. One way being suggested in this connection is that India should go in for spares from outside the United States. Possibly a search is going on for alternative sources for the supply of spares. And after all General Electric is not based only in the United States. The corporation, being a multinational, can find ways to supply the spares for Tarapur from elsewhere.

India is facing considerable uncertainty over the $2 billion loan it has sought from the Asian Development Bank. The Reagan administration continues to be opposed to India drawing huge amounts from international funding agencies at concessional rates on the ground that there are other nations whose need for funds from IDA [International Development Association] or ADB is greater. Whether India succeeds in getting the ADB loan next month will to a large extent depend on the U.S. attitude. New Delhi will certainly impress upon Mr Shultz the need for Washington revising its current thinking.

How far the two nations are able to resolve their differences on such vital issues remains to be seen. The Shultz visit may be aimed at improving relations, despite differences. This would be a difficult task though.

Ziaul Haq To Pay State Visit to Japan 17 July

BK211253 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq is to pay a 6-day state visit to Japan from the 17th of next month. He will be accompanied by Begum Ziaul Haq. The president will hold two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, which are expected to cover Japan's economic aid to Pakistan and international affairs. The president and Begum Ziaul Haq will also make a state call on the Japanese emperor, Mr Hirohito. The emperor would give a state banquet in their honor. The Japanese prime minister will also hold a luncheon in their honor. The president's program also includes meeting with members of the Japan-Pakistan friendship parliamentarian league. During his visit to Japan, the president will be accompanied by a number of federal ministers and senior officials. Radio Pakistan's diplomatic correspondent says that the president's visit would further strengthen the existing friendly relations between the two countries.

Yaqub Khan, Cordovez Discuss Afghan Refugees

BK211544 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Pakistan told the personal representative of the UN secretary general at the indirect talks on the Afghanistan issue in Geneva today that it attaches great importance to the desires of the Afghan refugees in relation to their return to their homes. This is why Pakistan feels that the United Nations should start the process of consulting with the refugees.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan conveyed this view during the Pakistan delegation's meeting with Cordovez in Geneva today. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan told Cordovez to ascertain the views of the Afghan refugees as to whether they are ready to return to their homes before the political settlement of the Afghan issue.

Geneva Talks Continue

BK211741 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] At the indirect talks in Geneva, Pakistan has told the UN envoy, Mr Diego Cordovez, that it attaches great importance to the wishes of Afghan refugees regarding their return to their homeland. It is (?for) this reason Pakistan feels that the process of consultations with refugees by the United Nations should soon be set in motion. The leader of the Pakistan delegation, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, emphasized on Mr Cordovez that he must go to the Afghan refugees to ascertain the condition under which they would like to be repatriated before a political settlement of the Afghan question was reached.

In today's session, the main issues discussed in depth were the timetable for withdrawal of foreign troops and the scope of guarantees of noninterference. Later in the afternoon, the Karmal regime delegation led by Shah Mohammad Dost met Mr Cordovez. The indirect talks will be resumed tomorrow morning. A spokesman for Mr Cordovez told newsmen earlier that it was not yet exactly known how long the current negotiations would last. Meanwhile, Pakistan has kept a close liaison with the Iranian mission in Geneva. The Pakistan foreign secretary, Mr Niaz Naik, briefed the Iranian envoy in Geneva on the progress of the indirect talks.

THE MUSLIM: Political Leaders Travel Restricted

GF211326 Islamabad The Muslim in English 14 Jun 83 p 6

[Staff report]

[Text] Dera Ismail Khan, June 13 — Maulana [reverend] Fazle Rehman of the defunct JUI [Jamiattul Ulema-i-Islam] criticising the martial law regime on its restrictions on the inter-provincial movements of political leaders, said it was against the solidarity of Pakistan.

Talking to *The Muslim*, while commenting upon his recent expulsion from Sind Province, he said it was very strange to impose restriction on the movements of citizens from one province to another of the same country.

He said the imposition of such restrictions would create bitterness and hatred among the masses of different provinces, which may also prove very harmful to the national integrity and unity. He strongly condemned the present regime and warned that such tactics may prove very dangerous to the ideology of Pakistan.

He further said he was bound by the decision of the reconciliation committees of his party. He said he will continue his struggle for the restoration of democracy and abolition of dictorship in the country.

About the civil dis-obedience movement proposed for Aug. 14, the maulana said it will be definitely started, and it will Inshallah [God willing] meet with success. But he said that the leaders would be required to come forward to render their sacrifices first for the purpose.

The maulana termed the lawyers' hunger strike a well-known technique for pressing one's demands, in which they (the lawyers) are fully justified. The maulana also criticised those ulema who have declared the lawyers' hunger strike un-Islamic, terming them "Darbari mullahs" [pro-government mullahs or courtier clergymen] who are silent about the real un-Islamic activities of the present regime.

Khamene'i Interviewed on War, Tudeh, Gulf Relations

GF220830 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] In an interview with the Kuwaiti magazine *Sawt al-Khalij* [the voice of the Gulf], 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the republic and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, has explained his views on conspiracies being hatched by the forces of international arrogance — foremost of which is the United States — the Iraqi regime's war imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran, the apprehension of the leaders of the dissolved Tudeh Party, and the visits of various delegations to Iran for mediation to end the war.

In the statement published by the magazine on 9 June, the president said: Since the victory of the Islamic revolution we have announced that we would not allow anyone to play the role of gendarme in the region. By such an announcement we meant to assure the countries of this region that Iran will ward off the aggression of any superpower trying to play a role similar to Iran under the shah.

In affirming that Islamic Iran is ready to help the countries of the region in liberation and salvation from the predominence of arrogant forces, the president said: We want the peoples of the Persian Gulf countries to live together like members of one family.

In another part of the interview, President Khamene'i referred to the U.S. collusion in the region with the aim of fomenting (?disorder) in it. He said: We believe that the superpowers, led by United States, are acting to prevent the unity of Islamic countries, especially the countries in this sensitive region of the world, and that the main cause for tension in the region is the superpowers themselves.

About the apprehension of the leaders of the dissolved Tudeh Party, the president affirmed that the Tudeh Party was spying for foreigners and that this is a fact acknowledged by the Tudeh Party leaders themselves during television interviews held with them.

About the Zionist aggression against Lebanon, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council affirmed the support of the Islamic Republic of Iran for Syria and the Muslim Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Khamene'i also referred to the Iraqi war imposed on the Islamic Republic and the extensive military aid the superpowers are giving to the Iraqi regime. He said: Despite all this aid the Iraqi regime cannot do a thing on the battlefronts.

Prime Minister Chairs Agriculture Council Meeting

GF181916 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Prime Minister Musavi-Khamene'i today chaired the first meeting of the Supreme Council for Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

Agriculture and economic, social, and cultural development in the villages and the countryside as well as the role of the media — and particularly the radio and television — in highlighting positive aspects of the life of villagers and inhabitants of rural areas were discussed at the meeting.

A proposal on mobilizing the surplus of armed youth for work in the villages and countryside was approved at the meeting.

Paris Paper Interviews Prosecutor Lajvardi

PM210917 Paris Le Matin in French 13 Jun 83 p 17

[Interview with Iranian Prosecutor (Assadollah) Lajvardi by Marie-Claude Decamps in Evin Prison near Tehran — date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: How many people come before the court?

Answer: Before 10 June 1981 (dismissal of President Bani-Sadr), the terrorists, saboteurs, and hypocrites (name given to the mojahedin) did not commit acts of terrorism: Between five and six people were judged each day. Subsequently, their number obviously increased — they were massacring women and children in the street. It was rather like war, and in war one cannot wait. The people whose children had been killed were demanding justice from us. If we had not punished them, they would have done it themselves: We are the guardians of the people's blood. But since last October when we forced all houseowners to declare their tenants, their number has fallen greatly. We judge, possibly judge, two or three of them per day.

Question: Does that mean that Islamic justice has put an end to the hypocrites?

He burst out laughing: "We cannot say that, they have all left for France!"

Question: Okay, but how many have been liquidated here?

He laughed again: "I do not have the figures," he said haughtily, "our statistics office is closed, but I can tell you that the number is lower than that of their victims."

Question: At present how many executions are taking place?

Answer: None.

The reply was categorical: "We are no longer executing people, we are reeducating them. There are 15 or 16 prisoners here who were sentenced to death 1 year ago. We are 'working' on them to reeducate them, and even then the parents of their victims must give up their right to blood and forgive them. Last week we had to execute a terrorist. We had brought in the family of the man he had killed, thinking that they would be moved by his pleas. It did not work so we killed him — that is the law."

There was an embarrassed silence. (Assadollah) Lajvardi, leaning right back on his chair, played absentmindedly with his toes. On the floor his huge plastic slippers with a blue inscription caught the eye. "They have the name of one of my bodyguards, Mohammed Reza, written on them," he explained with a degree of tenderness. "He fell as a martyr on the front and since then I

have worn his slippers in memory of him. I like them very much...."

Question: When you talk of Islamic law, are you referring to the qesas (the law of retaliation)?

Answer: Absolutely: In my view the law of retaliation is the only way of salvation for men.

Question: Do you have rules?

Answer: We apply the "taz'ir" and the "had". The "taz'ir" is the punishment per se, imprisonment, shaving the head, beating and so forth. The "had" is a sort of invariable scale. For instance between 74 and 100 strokes of the last for the "taz'ir" inflicted on an alcoholic....

Question: Where does reeducation come into that?

Answer: The aim is precisely to change the mentality of the prisoner between the sentence and its execution. The guards, judges, and pasdaran — everybody takes part in it. Many people come here to Evin to train to become "ideological instructors" in other prisons. We have very good results: Every evening my rooms are full of prisoners coming to have discussions with the warders until after midnight. They discuss everything with the pasdaran: social and economic problems, family questions. To give you an example, we had a terrorist from the Forqhan group, sentenced to death 15 times for holdups and murders. After working on him for 6 months, he was released. He is now working with us in our security services.

Question: Everybody says that Tudeh Party leader Kianuri's "repentance" was obtained by beating....

Answer: That's right, why not say that we bewitched him! If he had been beaten, how could he have gone and spoken on television?

Question: Does the Tudeh represent a real danger for you?

Answer: It is our greatest enemy. Some 1,000 people have been arrested, but 10,000 should be imprisoned; they are all spies in the Soviets' pay. Kianuri will certainly be executed and, should the court show clemency, I guarantee that I will go protest in person with the entire people behind me! Even if a super-terrorist like [Mojahedin-e Khalq leader] Rajavi repented, it would not matter, he would be executed. [answer ends]

Lajvardi paused and suddenly seemed very excited. "We will eventually force you to extradite Bani-Sadr and Rajavi!"

Question: You never mention the presence of lawyers here.

Answer: Nobody is prepared to defend such criminals.

Question: What about the scars which former prisoners have, are you also going to say that torture does not exist?

Answer: Some may have been beaten for a previous crime during the investigations. But they are mainly people who want to harm the Islamic Republic and who have no hesitation in covering themselves with cigarette burns to do so.

Question: What about people being hung head downwards for hours, and simulated executions — can you swear by Islam that none of that exists?

He grew angry. "Who are you to ask me to swear by my God? Your corrupt government does not deserve to have people swear an oath to it, and everybody knows that in France prisoners are burned with candles and have their nails pulled out.

Iraqi Revolution Spokesman on Al-Hakim Executions

LD212109 Tehran IRNA in English 1912 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Tehran, June 21, IRNA — The Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq [SAIRI], Hujjat al-Islam Muhammad Baqr al-Hakim, said Tuesday that world imperialism was out to suppress the Islamic revolution in Iraq with the help of its agent Saddam Husayn. [sentence as received] He said nevertheless the Iraqi Muslims would stand up against imperialism.

Speaking in a press conference with foreign and domestic reporters, the SAIRI spokesman said there were many signs indicating that the Iraqi regime was reaching the end of its line and was trying in vain to prevent an Islamic revolution in that country with atrocities such as the recent execution of six members of the late Iraqi religious leader, Ayatollah Seyyed Mohse al-Hakim.[sentence as received]

He said there were thousands of people detained for their opposition to the Iraqi regime and groups of them were being executed from time to time.

"The Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq maintains that such barbaric crimes (by the Iraqi regime) had begun long ago and are still continuing and we will answer such crimes by various means with all our ability," Al- Hakim said.

Asked about the reaction of the recent executions in the theological schools of Najaf of Iraq, he said most of the high ranking theologians were under house arrest and constant pressure of the regime. Therefore, he added, they were unable to express their grievences.

Since Friday, when Hujjat al-Islam al-Hakim announced the executions of the six Iraqi jurisprudents at the mass prayers here, numerous Islamic and international organisations and personalities have expressed their condemnation over the crime.

On Saturday, Imam Kohmeyni said in a message on the occasion that, "nowadays, criminals, instead of being punished and condemned are admired by the so-called human rights organisations which are the protectors of the interests of the super criminals."

Hujjat al-Islam al-Hakim also told reporters that the presence of foreign workers in Iraq at a time when a blood-thirsty regime was ruling the country was an act of aggression.

He said 57 Iraqi officers had been recently executed in connection with an attempted coup and in the town of Ammara. A battalion of the Iraqi Army had rebelled.

Al-Hakim also gave reporters a text of a letter sent to various personalities and organisations, including the United Nations, the International Red Cross, the Islamic Conference Organisation and the Human Rights Organisation, as well as leaders of Syria, Libya and Algeria on the execution of the Al-Hakim faimly members.

Tehran University Takes Over Soviet Hospital

GF211756 Tehran IRNA in English 1722 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Tehran, June 21, IRNA — Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i approved a request by Tehran University Tuesday to take control of the Soviet Union's hospital in Tehran because of a need for its medical training programmes.

The hospital's name has also been changed to martyr Mirza Kuchak Khan Jangali, who is known as a hero for his rebellion against the dictatorial regime of Reza Shah, the father of the defunct former shah of Iran.

Historians have noted that Kuchak Khan's rebellion was suppressed mainly because the newly established Soviet Government turned its back to the revolutionaries, who were active in the thick jungles of north Iran near the capital of Gilan Province, Rasht.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,353

LD211811 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,353 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. By honoring the memory of the brave and self-sacrificing commander of Islam, Dr Mostafa Chamran, and while paying tribute to him for his bravery and epic-making, on the anniversary of his martyrdom the situation on the battlefronts of the imposed war is hereby brought to the attention of our dear compatriots:

Sporadic exchanges of artillery and other heavy weapons fire between the powerful Islamic combatants and the invading Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries have continued on most of the country's western fronts in the last 24 hours. The self-sacrificing warriors of Islam, while guarding and defending the regions under their responsibility, checked the movements of the Iraqi forces, particularly their patrols' movements. Our warriors' defensive fire silenced the fire of the Iraqi' forces and partially destroyed the enemy's positions and trenches, inflicting some losses and casualties on the Saddamist mercenary forces.

Our forces recognized several patrol groups of the enemy on one of the western fronts. Our forces opened fire, killing seven of them. The remaining members of these patrol groups fled the arena.

This morning the criminal Saddamist mercenaries launched an air raid on Baneh and Sadasht. As a result of this barbaric attack several of our dear compatriots were wounded and one was martyred.

Sporadic exchanges of fire continued between our victorious forces and the enemy on the southern fronts also. As our forces continued to consolidate their positions by performing defensive operations and dispatching patrol groups to the enemy's defensive regions to reconnoiter or to deliver blows to the infidel Saddamist forces, they pounded the positions and defense lines of the Iraqi forces with their artillery and other heavy weapons. In destroying several trenches and foxholes of the Saddamist mercenaries our forces killed or wounded a number of the enemy troops.

At 0100 yesterday a number of the enemy's patrol groups clashed with our units in the (Bajalliyeh) region. By killing and wounding them, our forces succeeded in capturing two of them. [sentence as heard]

Our forces opened intense heavy artillery fire on a number of Iraqi elements in the vicinity of the Beyraq River. These elements of the Iraqi forces had approached our combatants' defense lines to reconnoiter, but they were forced to flee after suffering some losses.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Tehran Reports Forces Moving to Battlefronts

LD220943 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Following the mobilization of the heroic forces of Islam joining the fronts of the war between truth and falsehood, during the past 2 days a large number of self-sacrificing members of the basij [mobilization units] and Islamic Revolution Guards Corps from Kohkiluyeh and Boyrahmad, Gilan and Mazandaran Provinces, and from Shiraz, Jahrom, Khezrabad, Qir, Kardin, Abadeh, Eqlid, Abarqu, Arsanjan, Kavar, Fasa, Darab, Neyriz, Bushehr, Borujerd, Kerman, Gachsaran, and Hamadan left for the battlefronts of the war against the Zionist regime. Also a number of technical brothers, including drivers of light and heavy vehicles, welders, mechanics, turners, and builders from various parts of the country left for the battle zones.

Nation Determined To End War Victoriously

LD211148 Tehran IRNA in English 0918 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Tehran, June 21 (IRNA) - "The Iranian nation is determined to finish the Iraqi imposed war on Iran victoriously, hence preserve the Islamic revolution with full might, ready to sacrifice all its belongings," said Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i after the cabinet meeting held last night.

Speaking on the agenda of the meeting, Musavi-Khamene'i said the cabinet studied the five-year plan for the country including the subsidies, which were decided not to be increased and used

for the betterment of the villagers for the economic growth of the country.

He said the cabinet tried to utilise the thoughts of the president and other prominent figures in the development plan.

The prime minister said that the development plans should keep pace with the revolutionary criteria of the country adding that no fixed time for the plan has been determined.

But, he said the study of the plan will be finished within two months. In conclusion, Musavi-Khamene'i said the cabinet was involved in studies in the country's economy, agriculture, industry, cultural and social issues.

'Seda-ye Iran' Reports Date of New Offensive

GF220800 (Clandestine) Seda-ye Iran in Persian 1930 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] The Seda-ye Iran correspondent in Tehran has reported that the Supreme Defense Council has chosen 1 July for the next attack by the Islamic Republic on Iraq.

NVOI: Witnesses Describe Tudeh Leader's Torture

TA211954 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 21 Jun

[Unattributed commentary: "Two Teardrops or the Tofranil Solution"]

[Excerpt] All our homeland's recent evidence and developments indicate that a handful of ultrarightists and superficial British and American hojjatis entrenched in the Islamic government are striving, even at the cost of shedding the blood of all the Iranian people, to completely crush the revolution and install in Iran a system favored by their American and British overlords. For this reason they are spilling the blood of the chained strugglers with unprecedented cruelty and ruthlessness in the torture chambers of the Islamic government, and are subjecting them to calamities that are even unprecedented in the history of the most criminal regimes.

As an example, pay attention to statements by two witnesses from the medieval torture chambers of the Islamic government. With regard to his observations about the attitude of the Islamic government's executioners toward Nureddin Kianuri, first secretary of the Iranian Tudeh Party, the first witness wrote the following: In the first days of the arrests, when they kept a large number of those arrested in a collective cell, they used to take Dr Kianuri to the torture chamber every morning and return his bruised body to the cell at night, when his face and almost all his body were bloodstained. His coprisoners used to spend most of the night cleaning and dressing his wounds and helping him regain consciousness. The next morning they used to take Dr Kianuri away again, allegedly for interrogation, and return him at night in the same manner, until after a few days they did not bring him back and no one knew where he was transferred to or how.

The second witness wrote the following about the crimes of the Islamic government's executioners: Several days after the so-called confessions television show, they gathered a large number of Feda'i and Tudeh prisoners in a hall. They brought Dr Kianuri to these prisoners so that he would make a speech and state those so-called confessions. They asked him to repeat privately here as well precisely what he had said on television. Dr Kianuri, who was not in normal condition prior to his arrest at all, said: Repeat what? The jailers hurled insults at him and shouted with agitation: Repeat here what you said on television to the spectators. Dr Kianuri said: I did not make a speech or statement. Here the jailers pulled him away with insults and disrespect, and silenced the prisoners who were heckling and booing them with curses and beatings. From then on no one heard anything about Dr Kianuri.

This is the true face of the Islamic Republic's executioners, and this is the method of so-called Islamic interrogation from the true revolutionary sons of our homeland. We draw attention to these moving realities, the attention of the gentlemen who in Friday prayers, facing our homeland's Muslim people, have said and are saying that Tudeh members who had spent 40 years in struggle and scores of years of resistance in the shah's prisons had no alternative but to confess when they saw the spiritual feature of the guard with two teardrops on his cheek. If the objective of these gentlemen with two teardrops is the very Tofranil solution presented by the CIA and the intelligence service, after the use of which individuals lose all their senses, then they are right. These gentlemen should know that the executioners of the accursed shah who used to torture political prisoners, executioners in a state of intoxication with liquor in their hands and who did not care for pseudo-Islam either, at least for appearance's sake refrained from using these two teardrops or the Tofranil solution on their victims.

'Free Voice': Khomeyni's Last Speech Recorded

GF191756 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] The tape of Khomeyni's speech for after his death has been recorded. According to our correspondent, one of the cameramen of the Islamic republican television said that sometime ago a group of the television's recording techincians were told to go to Jamaran to record a speech by Khomeyni. Following the completion of the task and the preparation of the recording it was taken by the television officials and filed.

This cameraman told our correspondent that at the end of the session he realized that this speech is planned to be Khomeyni's last words before his death. This is because during the speech Khomeyni said that it may be his last speech and asked all officials to stop their disagreements and to administer the Islamic government in a brotherly manner.

In the speech Khomeyni also stresses the continuation of the war with Iraq saying: You should gain the final victory in an all out attack with the participation of all the Islamic nationfollowing my death. He also asks the Council of Guardians of the constitution to only select one person as faqih, without naming his

successor, Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, in order to avoid factionalism and disagreements.

Ruhollah Khomeyni also says: The arch-satan is not only the United States, the Soviet Union is the satan which is teaching the arch-satan.

At the end of his speech Khomeyni asks the people to forgive him and bless his soul and says: While alive I did my best for the Islamic nation and uttered all that was to the advantage of Islam and the Islamic nation. You witnessed my stand for the victory of Islam with heart and soul, therefore you, my nation should do the same.

Shiraz Reports on Afghan Refugees in Fars

GF211654 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Statement issued by the society coordinating the affairs of Afghan refugees in Fars — date not given]

[Text] In His exalted name. With reference to earlier statements, Afghan brothers and sisters living in Shiraz are hereby informed of the following: Even though the period for issuing identity cards has expired, in order to help those responsible refugees who have not yet acted to obtain their cards, all centers in Shiraz will continue their work for several more days. These individuals must go to the registration centers immediately to obtain their cards.

All employers are requested to take measures to send their Afghan employees to such registration centers in order to obtain their identity cards. Those Shiraz citizens who wish to employ Afghan brothers in any manner are requested to ask for their Iranian identity cards and to seriously refrain from employing those without a card. As of this date, Afghan refugees who have no travel permit issued by the governor general's office will be stopped by law enforcement agencies. Should they attempt travel, they will be arrested and criminally prosecuted.